H-3196.1		

HOUSE BILL 2603

State of Washington 57th Legislature 2002 Regular Session

By Representatives Orcutt, O'Brien, Doumit, Sump, Lysen, Benson, Lisk, Mulliken and Woods

Read first time 01/22/2002. Referred to Committee on Criminal Justice & Corrections.

- AN ACT Relating to operating watercraft; amending RCW 10.31.100;
- 2 and adding a new section to chapter 79A.60 RCW.

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- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 10.31.100 and 2000 c 119 s 4 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- A police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a felony shall have the authority to arrest the person without a warrant. A police officer may arrest a person without a warrant for committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor only when the offense is committed in the presence of the officer, except as provided in subsections (1) through (10) of this section.
 - (1) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, involving physical harm or threats of harm to any person or property or the unlawful taking of property or involving the use or possession of cannabis, or involving the acquisition, possession, or consumption of alcohol by a person under the age of twenty-one years under RCW 66.44.270, or involving criminal trespass under RCW 9A.52.070 or 9A.52.080, shall have the authority to arrest the person.

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(2) A police officer shall arrest and take into custody, pending release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that:

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- 4 (a) An order has been issued of which the person has knowledge 5 under RCW 26.44.063, or chapter 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, 26.50, or 74.34 RCW restraining the person and the person has violated the terms 6 of the order restraining the person from acts or threats of violence, 7 8 or restraining the person from going onto the grounds of or entering a 9 residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person 10 from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location or, in the case of an order issued 11 under RCW 26.44.063, imposing any other restrictions or conditions upon 12 13 the person; or
 - (b) A foreign protection order, as defined in RCW 26.52.010, has been issued of which the person under restraint has knowledge and the person under restraint has violated a provision of the foreign protection order prohibiting the person under restraint from contacting or communicating with another person, or excluding the person under restraint from a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, or a violation of any provision for which the foreign protection order specifically indicates that a violation will be a crime; or
- 24 (c) The person is sixteen years or older and within the preceding 25 four hours has assaulted a family or household member as defined in RCW 26 10.99.020 and the officer believes: (i) A felonious assault has occurred; (ii) an assault has occurred which has resulted in bodily 27 injury to the victim, whether the injury is observable by the 28 29 responding officer or not; or (iii) that any physical action has 30 occurred which was intended to cause another person reasonably to fear 31 imminent serious bodily injury or death. Bodily injury means physical pain, illness, or an impairment of physical condition. 32 officer has probable cause to believe that family or household members 33 have assaulted each other, the officer is not required to arrest both 34 35 persons. The officer shall arrest the person whom the officer believes to be the primary physical aggressor. In making this determination, 36 37 the officer shall make every reasonable effort to consider: (i) The intent to protect victims of domestic violence under RCW 10.99.010; 38 39 (ii) the comparative extent of injuries inflicted or serious threats

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- 1 creating fear of physical injury; and (iii) the history of domestic 2 violence between the persons involved.
- 3 (3) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a 4 person has committed or is committing a violation of any of the 5 following traffic laws shall have the authority to arrest the person:
- 6 (a) RCW 46.52.010, relating to duty on striking an unattended car 7 or other property;
- 8 (b) RCW 46.52.020, relating to duty in case of injury to or death 9 of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;
- 10 (c) RCW 46.61.500 or 46.61.530, relating to reckless driving or 11 racing of vehicles;
- 12 (d) RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, relating to persons under the 13 influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
- 14 (e) RCW 46.20.342, relating to driving a motor vehicle while 15 operator's license is suspended or revoked;
- 16 (f) RCW 46.61.5249, relating to operating a motor vehicle in a 17 negligent manner.
- (4) A ((law enforcement)) police officer investigating at the scene of a motor vehicle accident may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle involved in the accident if the officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has committed in connection with the accident a violation of any traffic law or regulation.

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- (5) A police officer investigating at the scene of an accident involving a vessel regulated under chapter 79A.60 RCW may arrest the operator of a vessel involved in the accident if the officer has probable cause to believe that the operator of the vessel has committed a violation of chapter 79A.60 RCW in connection with the accident. In addition, any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a violation of RCW 79A.60.040 shall have the authority to arrest the person.
- 31 (6) ((An)) A police officer may act upon the request of a law
 32 enforcement officer in whose presence a traffic infraction was
 33 committed, to stop, detain, arrest, or issue a notice of traffic
 34 infraction to the driver who is believed to have committed the
 35 infraction. The request by the witnessing officer shall give an
 36 officer the authority to take appropriate action under the laws of the
 37 state of Washington.

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- 1 (7) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a 2 person has committed or is committing any act of indecent exposure, as 3 defined in RCW 9A.88.010, may arrest the person.
- 4 (8) A police officer may arrest and take into custody, pending 5 release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person 6 without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that 7 an order has been issued of which the person has knowledge under 8 chapter 10.14 RCW and the person has violated the terms of that order.
- 9 (9) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a 10 person has, within twenty-four hours of the alleged violation, 11 committed a violation of RCW 9A.50.020 may arrest such person.
- 12 (10) A police officer having probable cause to believe that a 13 person illegally possesses or illegally has possessed a firearm or 14 other dangerous weapon on private or public elementary or secondary 15 school premises shall have the authority to arrest the person.
- For purposes of this subsection, the term "firearm" has the meaning defined in RCW 9.41.010 and the term "dangerous weapon" has the meaning defined in RCW 9.41.250 and 9.41.280(1) (c) through (e).
- 19 (11) Except as specifically provided in subsections (2), (3), (4), 20 and (6) of this section, nothing in this section extends or otherwise 21 affects the powers of arrest prescribed in Title 46 RCW.
- (12) No police officer may be held criminally or civilly liable for making an arrest pursuant to RCW 10.31.100 (2) or (8) if the police officer acts in good faith and without malice.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 79A.60 RCW to read as follows:
- A law enforcement officer investigating at the scene of an accident involving a vessel regulated under this chapter may issue a notice of infraction to the operator of a vessel involved in the accident if the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the operator of the vessel has committed an infraction in connection with the accident.

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